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SOVIET TROOPS ADVANCE IN OFFENSIVE ON BERLIN

Red Army Tank Forces From Muencheberg Move Farther To Southwest

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—Soviet forces driving for Berlin today reached a point 11 kilometers northeast of the Greater Berlin region, frontline reports said.

These reports said that the Soviets had torn a 27 kilometer wide gap in the German lines in the plains northeast of Berlin and that shells hurled by long-range Red guns had begun to fall on the German capital this afternoon.

Domei

BERLIN, April 19.—Despite tenacious German resistance, strong Soviet tank forces succeeded in advancing from Muencheberg, west of Kuestrin, farther to the southwest and south, reaching Tempelberg and the Buchholz area and counterattacks are being launched, Fuehrer's Headquarters' communique stated today. The situation near Wriezen has also become more critical in connection with the battle outside Berlin, the communique said.

The communique follows:

In the battle against the Soviet mass assault raging with utmost fierceness between Sudentenland and the Oder bottom land west of the Lausitzer Neisse, the enemy attacked with numerous infantry divisions and eight tank corps. In the penetration area of Goerlitz-Bautzen-Weisswasser our formations threw back the enemy forces which had advanced in a westerly direction. While fierce enemy attacks were repulsed on either side of Spremberg, in face of heavy enemy losses, the Soviets advanced farther northwestward through a gap in the front south of Cottbus forcing their way into Calau.

In the battle outside of Berlin our divisions scored a complete defensive success on either side of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, restoring the old main fighting line after a counterattack while near Muencheberg and Wriezen the situation has become more critical. Despite the tenacious defense, strong enemy tank forces succeeded in advancing from the Muencheberg area farther to the southwest and south reaching Tempelberg and the Buchholz area and counterattacks are being launched. Near Wriezen the Soviets threw newly rushed up formations into the battle while at Sternebeck and Proetzel grim fighting is in progress. According to incomplete reports, 226 Soviet tanks were again destroyed yesterday in the battle outside of Berlin.

In the southern part of the Eastern Front further ground was recaptured in counterattacks south of the Semmering against tenacious enemy resistance while Soviet attacks southeast of St. Poelten brought only a slight gain of ground to the enemy. South of Bruenn weaker enemy attacks collapsed. The increased pressure against the industrial area of Maehrisch-Ostrau failed to gain any further ground worth mentioning thanks to the brave stand of our divisions. As a result of the previous great losses the enemy attacked only with weaker forces on the southern and western front of Breslau. Near Pillau our troops also yesterday withstood the enemy attack, recaptured a height and took prisoners and booty. Fighter and battleplanes on the Eastern Front destroyed additional 83 tanks, 20 self propelled guns and numerous vehicles, while 51 planes were shot down in air fights. According to still incomplete reports the Soviets so far lost 2,807 tanks from April 1 to 19.

On the Atlantic Coast, the enemy after several hours of barrage fire and incessant battleplane attacks again started an attack on the Gironde South fortress and fierce defensive fighting continues. The Gironde North garrison was overwhelmed by the strong enemy forces after several days of heroic fighting.

In the heavy fighting in the Ijssel bend 134 tanks and armored vehicles were destroyed from April 11 to 18 according to reports now available. The enemy resumed his attacks between the Ems and the lower Weser and in heavy fighting lasting all day long the enemy scored some local penetrations, pressing our troops back to the area south of Delmenhorst. Also in the Lueneburger Heath the British continued their attacks on a broad front toward the north, some tank groups reaching the Elbe bottom land north of Lueneburg. In the Elbe sector our grenadiers recaptured several places east of Barby while south thereof they threw an enemy fighting group which had crossed the river back to the western bank.

In the Harz our troops are offering grim resistance to numerically superior enemy forces, while the Halle garrison compressed on the smallest area succumbed to the enemy's numerical superiority. The defenders of Leipzig, split up in different fighting groups, continue to withstand the strong enemy attacks. Northeast thereof enemy forces which had advanced to the eastern bank of the Mulde River at some places were thrown back across the river. From the Zwickau area American tanks and fighting groups pushed toward the Ore Mountains in a southerly direction but they were checked by pursuit commandos and operational reserves just as were enemy forces which advanced southeastward from Hof.

Our attacks into the flank of the American forces which broke through between Hersbrueck and Neumark in the upper Palatinate areas are making good progress. Counterattacks have also been launched between Nuremberg-Ansbach against the enemy advancing southwards and the enemy vanguard of tanks was beaten back after losing 17 tanks. The Nuremberg garrison is engaged in heavy defense fighting inside of the city proper.

URGES SEIZURE OF ISLANDS

Wadsworth Wants Permanent U.S. Control Over Yiojima, Marianas

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—Demands for post-war retention by the United States of the Japanese islands in the Pacific overshadowed the House debate today on the $24,870,510,546 navy appropriation bill which was finally passed and sent to the Senate, according to a Washington dispatch.

The supply bill which provide funds for the fiscal year starting July 1 received scant attention in the increasing clamor for positive steps to take over without restriction such Pacific outposts as the Marshall and Caroline Islands, Yiojima, Saipan and the Okinawa.

Representative James Wadsworth of New York insisted that the United States retain unhampered control of the "mandated islands" covered with our blood and treasure. Representative Mike Mansfield of Montana also favored "outright annexation" of the islands by the United States.

U.S. AND BELGIUM AGREE ON LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES

$325,200,000 Set in Return For Belgian Aid to American Forces

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—The United States has agreed to furnish up to $325,200,000 in lend-lease supplies to Belgium in return for Belgian aid to the American forces, a Washington dispatch said today.

A joint announcement of Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, Henry Morgenthau, Treasury Secretary, and Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, said the agreement was signed Tuesday.

The statement disclosed that Belgian aid to American forces now total about $18.000,000 monthly. American supplies delivered to Belgium as of February 1 totaled $8,120,000 of which $3,346,000 had been paid for in cash.

Lend-Lease Extended

Domei

LISBON, April 17.—High praise was heaped on the Lend-Lease Law by President Harry Truman of the United States, in a statement issued simultaneously with his signing of the bill providing for the third extension of the Lend-Lease Law. The Law is now effective until June 30, next year.

Declaring that the Anglo-American slogan is the unconditional surrender or complete destruction of Japan and Germany, Truman said that on the Western Front, the British, French, Dutch, Belgian and other anti-Axis forces were closing in on the heart of Germany with weapons secured through the Lend-Lease Law, and that on the Eastern Front the Soviet forces were destroying German military power through weapons secured through the Lend-Lease Law.

Meanwhile, he said, on the Pacific Front, the forces of Chungking, Britain, Australia, New Zealand and others have gained Lend-Lease assistance and are about to pound on the gateway to Tokyo together with the Americans. Truman lauded the Lend-Lease Law declaring that it indeed was an effective tool to bring about a complete anti-Axis victory in the least possible period of time and with the least possible number of sacrifices.

DELEGATION VANGUARDS ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Plenary Sessions Slated at Opera House; Ross Drafts Plans for Conference

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 20.—Secretaries, newspapermen and vanguards of the various delegations began arriving in San Francisco today to make preparations for the opening of the United Nations Conference on International Organization on April 25, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Conference headquarters were already established by the French and British information services. Among the others already in the city were J. H. Van Royen, special assistant delegate from the Netherlands; Keith Waller, Secretary of the Australian delegation, J. A. Calcano of the Venezuelan delegation and Raymond Denett, American council secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Meanwhile, Lincoln White, U.S. State Department press relations officer, has announced that the public will be admitted to the sessions of the conference on the "first come, first served," "basis. He said that 15,000 visitors will be permitted at the expected ten plenary sessions in the San Francisco Opera House while 10,000 will be admitted to the business meetings in the Veterans Memorial Auditorium. Meetings of the committees, sub-committees, draft committees and other smaller groups will be closed to the public however.

A lapel badge in three colors—blue-gray, white and gold carrying a picture of the earth's globe and an olive branch—will be worn by the delegates, officials and newsmen attending the conference.

To Establish Commissions

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department's plans for the organization of a United Nations Conference on International Organization was announced in San Francisco yesterday by John C. Ross, Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference, according to a San Francisco dispatch. While the final plans must be decided on by the delegates themselves in regular session, Ross said that it would probably resemble the State Department's draft in general.

According to this plan, four different commissions will be established to handle four different categories of subject matter, as indicated in the Dumbarton Oaks Plan. There will also be a Steering Committee, composed of the heads of all the delegations, and an Executive Committee, composed of a smaller number of delegation heads. It is planned that any delegation, wishing to submit proposals for incorporation into the final World Security Plan, should first present them to the Steering Committee which, in its turn, is to refer them to the proper commission for general discussion. Such proposals are then discussed in further detail by subordinate committees and then brought up for consideration by a plenary session of the Conference, according to Ross.

Jurists Complete Draft

Domei

LISBON, April 20.—The U.S. State Department announced today that the group of united nations international jurists had completed their draft of a world court organization to be submitted to the San Francisco Conference, according to a Washington dispatch. The discussions were begun on April 9.

The announcement said that the court proposal will be suggested to the United Nations Conference as part of the organization contemplated under the Dumbarton Oaks plan. The report on the world court compiled by the jurists representing 38 nations will be signed tomorrow.

Full details of the proposed organization will not be revealed until the plan is presented at the United Nations meeting.

Urges 'Big Five' Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—Reflecting the uneasiness prevailing among members of the U.S. Senate following the late President's death, the suggestion was put forward by Senator Walter George, Democrat of Georgia, that it would be highly desirable for President Truman to confer with the leaders of the "Big Five" as soon as possible. Senator George added that, however, the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco would have to stand still while the talk was going on, according to a Washington report.

Meanwhile, it has been disclosed by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, who is at present in Washington, that a meeting would soon be held in Washington prior to the San Francisco Conference among Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, T. V. Soong, Chungking Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Eden himself.

BACKS YALTA PACT

N.Y. Times Sympathizes With Moscow on Polish Dispute

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 20.—Commenting on the Polish issue, the New York Times editorially declared today that "the 'Big Three' made an agreement at Yalta and we should carry out that agreement in good faith," according to a New York report.

The paper sympathized with the Soviet Union which desires a friendly Polish government, but at the same time it declared that "we can't denounce that small group of Americans who seem only too eager to pick a quarrel with the Soviets through the Polish question.

Meanwhile Richard Law, British Minister of State, told the Commons today in reply to the question by Commander Power, Conservative, that although the Crimea declaration about Poland did not contemplate discussions of the character described by Power—negotiations between the Vice Premier of the Polish Government in London, Polish underground leaders and representatives of the Soviet Union which Power said were initiated on April 15—there was no reason why they should be ruled out if they contributed to achieving the main aim of the Crimea declaration, a London dispatch said today.

Law, who gave this fact in a written reply to the question by Power asking if the procedure referred to was contemplated in the discussions in the Yalta agreement, said; no. But the main aim of the Crimean declaration on Poland was the establishment of a new Polish provisional government of national unity by a reorganization of the present provisional government on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad.

AGRICULTURE STANDARD IN SOVIET UNION DECLINES

Attributed to Lack of Men Caused by Huge Casualties Suffered in War

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—The Svenskadaglat's diplomatic correspondent writing a series of articles for the London Times described the impressions he received from his visit to the Soviet Union, as follows:

The Soviets, according to reports, lost eight million men at the front and at least another five to six millions by German occupation. This, it was pointed out, had a very deep effect on agriculture where only 10 per cent of the working power is composed of men. Also in other respects Soviet agriculture suffered severely from the war, above all from a severe lack of tractors. The standard is lower than 10 to 15 years ago. Four years were considered the minimum in order to bring agriculture back to its prewar standard.

Devastation in cities and in industrial districts is more striking, the correspondent continued. Ten years is the longest period which is necessary for rough reconstruction even with 100 per cent efforts. Because of that the Soviets will press very severe claims for German damages. They are particularly hoping for extensive deliveries of machines and industrial products; they are also reckoning with intensified trade with their allies. The Soviets will not be dependent upon help from outside but will wish at least temporary material for relief after seven years of war, for instance, more space for living facilities, more clothes, more food and so forth.

The interest of the public in the Soviet Union has grown and been concentrated on the internal revolution which the war brought and above all in connection with the establishment of the new privileged classes. The changes are considerable, but by no means fundamental. No matter what amount of medals are given in the order of the day, they cannot save a person from dismissal if he becomes careless.

The State is still fetching the majority of its administrative leaders by quick promotion from the lowest ranks. Two results of this concentration on the Communist hierarchy were pointed out by the correspondent as follows: Firstly, it implies that the whole initiative of the principal question is held by the inner party circle around Stalin himself. Secondly, this made it possible with a further sharpening of the inherited Russian secrecy which explains the political steps. But this is the Russian way of working and it is being stressed that they are eagerly wishing for a collaboration of principal lines and principal aims.

German Author Dies

Domei

BERLIN, April 19.—Gustav Frenssen, popular German author, died at the age of 82 at Barlt in Holstein today.

BARES U.S. STAND

Chairman Connally Says U.S. Will Not Be Bound by its Word

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 20.—Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference would not be bound by a "lavish devotion to every clause and every word" of the Dumbarton Oaks amendments, according to a Washington dispatch.

Making his farewell address to the Senate before separating as a delegate, Connally said the delegation would have authority to suggest such changes in the agreements as they deemed necessary. He asserted that the delegation would act as a unity, settling its differences and then casting a united vote on the issues before the conference. At present, he added, "on most of the issues there is harmony and unity of views among the members of the American delegation."

FACTORIES TO BE BUILT IN FIRE-RAZED DISTRICTS

Other Facilities to Strengthen Tokyo's Defense Will Be Permitted

With the aim of strengthening the defense of Tokyo, the Defense Bureau of Tokyo Metropolis has decided to allow the construction of important factories and other public buildings necessary for speedy rehabilitation of the air raid devastated areas in accordance with the wartime emergency building regulations which became effective as from Saturday.

According to the regulations, factories and workshops which the War, Navy and Munitions Ministries, the Munitions Supervision Department and the Metropolis think indispensable for keeping up Japan's fighting potential will be allowed to be built in fire-razed areas. Besides those above-mentioned, rice cleaning mills, foodstuff producing factories, simple buildings which are needed for the protection of large machinery, transportation, communications, electric, gas and water supply facilities, and dormitories, private houses, hospitals, distribution centers, public baths and storages for the convenience of factory workers will also be constructed.

Other buildings necessary for air raid defense and for increasing war efforts are included in the items.

In building new factories or private houses, the people are requested to observe the following restrictions:

As to private dwellings, they must be built with wood and single-storied not larger than five tsubo. Underground or semi-underground buildings are also allowed in view of air raid defense. Factories or residences to be constructed newly must be more than 20 meters apart from one another and 1,000 meters from munitions factories, reservoirs or any other buildings which may easily become enemy bombing targets. They must be located more than 100 meters from railway lines or other transportation facilities and must be 50 meters away from solid buildings.

Whenever necessary those emergency buildings will be removed without compensation. Those who wish to construct new buildings are requested to send in their applications to the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis through town offices or other government offices in local districts.

Spain Bans Reich Planes

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—The Spanish Government, acting upon the request of the United States, agreed tonight to prohibit landings of German planes of all types in Spanish territory, effective at midnight tonight, according to a Madrid dispatch.

Von Papen Imprisoned

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—Baron Franz Von Papen, former German Ambassador to Ankara, who was arrested by the American forces on April 11 at Stockhausen, is at present imprisoned in Rance, eastern France, with his son and son-in-law, according to a Paris dispatch.

7 ARMY OFFICERS CITED FOR FEATS IN LUZON AREA

XX Independent Automobile Company Also Honored for Meritorious Services

The great exploits of the XX Independent Automobile Company and seven Army officers who were cited for rendering meritorious military services in operations on Luzon Island have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Saturday.

The announcement follows:

"Those who previously had been cited for distinguished services in operations against the enemy forces on Luzon Island and whose exploits have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"The XX Independent Automobile Company was in charge of transporting urgent war materials during the period from the latter part of January to mid-February following the enemy's landing in the Lingayen Bay area. Overcoming various difficulties in the area north of Bariag, in the sector in the vicinity of Tayabow, and south of the Palete Pass, the company repaired roads in face of fierce enemy bombing and carried on with its task of handling heavy war materials despite the fact that the enemy was close at hand. Acting appropriately at all times, the company maintained its full power, thereby contributing greatly to the operations of the Japanese Forces.

"Sergeant Hisao Kikuchi, First Class Privates Yujiro Hoshiaki, Matsuo Nishimura, Hisaya Tomoki, Hajime Sato, and Hajime Muraoka, who were attached to the Ito Shock Attack Unit, carried out a daring close-in attack against the powerful enemy armored units that were advancing southward on the Cabanatuan-Manila Road in the vicinity of Santa Maria on the night of February 2 of this year. Although most of the men were killed in heroic action, they blasted six tanks, thus fully manifesting the spirit of the Imperial Army.

"Major Goro Kishimoto, as a staff officer of the Japanese Garrison Unit in Manila, made various suggestions concerning the preparations for battle at a certain key point east of Manila after the enemy had landed on Luzon. When the right time had come to advance to the area fronting the enemy's lines on February 13, the Major, together with the Unit Commander on the first line, contributed greatly toward the direction of the Japanese operations. Finally, with a part of the reserve strength, he participated in a surprise attack against the Quezon Airfield. Though hit by several bullets, he continued to fight bravely. When he became aware that he was about to die, he calmly read the Imperial Rescript and then met glorious death with the cry of banzai for the Emperor. In fulfilling his duty of supporting his superior officer as well as in commanding a unit in action, the Major is a model for staff officers."

TITO LEAVES RED CAPITAL

Lauds Warm Reception Given Him During Stay; Hails Stalin

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—Premier Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch of Yugoslavia left Moscow on Monday accompanied by Lieutenant General M. Jila, the Minister of Trade and Supply and the Minister of the Mining Industry, according to a Moscow report.

Just before leaving the Soviet capital, Tito made the following statement: "Before my departure from this great capital of the Soviet Union, I must express my thanks on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and on behalf of the Yugoslav Government for the warm and sincere welcome we have been accorded here. Our visit in Moscow will have the greatest consequences which will be of tremendous importance in the future development of Yugoslavia. I thank the Soviet Government headed by the great leader of the Soviet Union, Marshal Stalin, for the help he has given us. Long live the great Soviet Union with its great leader Marshal Stalin at the head."

Meanwhile, a Belgrade report said that all Yugoslavia continues to report gatherings and demonstrations throughout the country at which the population welcomed the recent signing of the Soviet-Yugoslav Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Collaboration.

Two More Cruisers, Transport Are Sunk Off Okinawa Island

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, April 20.—Japanese Air Units sank two cruisers and a medium transport on April 16 in Okinawa waters, it has become known. Toward evening on the following day they severely damaged a cruiser off the western shore of the southern part of the main Okinawa Island. At night on the same day they surprise attacked the North airfield and demolished several points. One of the cruisers and the medium transport which were sunk on April 16, were hit in an attack at dusk in waters southeast of the main Okinawa Island. The other cruiser which was sunk on the same night was torpedoed off Katena Bay.

FIVE PRECEPTS ISSUED TO IMPERIAL FORCES

Officers and Men Enjoined to Be Leaders of Nation by War Minister

The precepts to be observed by the officers and men of the Imperial Forces at a time when they are in the decisive battle of the war have been proclaimed to all the Imperial Forces by War Minister General Korechika Anami.

The precepts which are called the Precepts on the Decisive Battle are five in number. The first stresses the close observance of the Imperial instructions, the second the defense of the Imperial land to the last, the third the adoption by the officers and men of the attitude of relying on what they have cause to look for, the fourth the necessity of the officers and men informing themselves thoroughly with the spirit of ramming action, and the fifth the assumption by the Imperial Forces of leadership of the 100,000,000 people as comrades in arms.

Considerable importance is attached to the fifth precept which enjoins the officers and men of the Imperial Forces to be the leaders of the people who are comrades in arms in the fight for the defense of the Empire. It is considered in the way of an exhortation to the 100,000,000 people to follow the Imperial Forces in defending the Imperial land by the use of the ramming action which is resorted to by the officers and men who are giving battle to the enemy that has invaded a corner of the main Okinawa Island.

YANKS MEETING STIFF FIGHT

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 20.—An AP correspondent disclosed today that eye-witness accounts of the new American offensive on southern Okinawa reveal that the American doughboys are finding it tough going. The Japanese defense line on southern Okinawa is the strongest yet faced in the Pacific war, the report said, adding that an unprecedented American artillery barrage has failed to crack Japanese resistance.

The Japanese are dug into the high ridges overlooking the Americans and Major General George Griner said, "those Japanese on the ridges were looking right down our throats."

An American staff officer on Okinawa declared that the doughboys are facing some of Japan's best troops. Moreover, Lieutenant General Simon Oliver Buckner, Jr., the 10th army commander, has warned that the Americans may have to use "blow-torch and corkscrew methods" to dig out the Japanese.

Pilots Have Trouble

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—The American military authorities admit that although they have commenced using Yiojima Island as a fighter base, they are faced with difficulties in regard to distances. A dispatch received by the Baltimore Sun yesterday says, "P-51 Mustang fighters of the Seventh Fighter Command on Yiojima raided and machine-gunned air bases in South Kyushu on April 16, in low-altitude attacks.

"One of the difficulties in attacking Japan proper with fighter planes is the hardships endured by our pilots who are confined to a cramped space for from six to seven hours before they return to their base. The few minutes spent in attack operaitons and in air duels seem too long. Our pilots do not carry overmuch fuel with which to return to Yiojima and they have to fly 1,400 kilometers over the sea."

ALL-OUT DRIVE BY ENEMY ON OKINAWA SEEN COSTLY

Japanese Special Attack Corps Continue to Score Against U.S. War Vessels

By Courtesy of the Press Section

Following the complete failure of the general attack launched by the U.S. invaders along the entire line in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island on April 19, the invasion troops in this area, numbering about 10,000, again carried out an all-out offensive the next day under cover of shelling and bombing. The enemy, who is also using tanks, is trying to drive a wedge into the front on the western coast of the island.

Taking advantage of geographical conditions, Japanese Infantry and Artillery Units are inflicting heavy losses on the attackers in severe counterattacks.

At sea, the Japanese Special Attack Corps are continuing their operations against the U.S. warcraft. The new war results obtained by these forces, which have been ascertained, besides those previously announced, are tremendous. At 7:20 p.m. on April 19, four pillars of smoke were seen in the sea area south of Itoman. An hour later, two other pillars of flame shot up into the sky in Nakagusuku Bay as our Special Attack Units dashed into the enemy surface forces. At 5:20 a.m. on April 20 flame was observed in the sea area west of Katena. Within an hour from 9:35 p.m., another 11 pillars of flame were seen in the sea area west of Katena and Naha. Meanwhile, at 10:50 p.m., our Special Attack Corps attacked two large enemy warships which sank after bursting into flames in the waters west of Makiminato.

In an attempt to support the Okinawa operations the U.S. 21st Bomber Command is making every effort to strengthen the facilities in the Mariana bases and is receiving reinforcements of aircraft from India besides those sent from the United States. The B-29's now operating from the Mar'anas total about 450. On Yiojima, the enemy is hurriedly massing P-51 fighter planes. Altogether 100 of these aircraft have been sent to this base.

AREAS IN TAIWAN RAIDED

Big Losses Dealt B-24's, P-38's Attacking Bougainville

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 19.—From about 9:30 a.m., yesterday, nine bombers and 30 fighters from the Philippines appeared over Central and North Taiwan. The raiders attacked factory zones in the Taichu, Ranyo and Karenko areas. Damage on our side was extremely slight.

Shinchiku City Hit

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 19.—Approximately 80 Philippine-based bombers and about 20 fighters appeared over Shinchiku Province and bombed Shinchiku City today. They fled after 3 p.m.

Kieta Raiders Repulsed

Domei

SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, April 19.—Kieta, Bougainville Island, was raided on April 16 by over 80 enemy B-24's and P-38's. Our forces repulsed and inflicted heavy losses on these raiders.

3 Chinese Boats Sunk

Domei

CANTON, April 19.—Violating the neutrality of Portuguese waters, a B-24 sank off Amoy a Chinese steam boat and two sail boats which it was towing on April 7 at about 11:30 a.m.

As the vessels came off Chitow Peninsula, the B-24 swooped down on them and sank them in an instant. Patrol boats of the Portuguese navy rushed to the rescue but only five Chinese were pulled out of the water while several score others were drowned.

Four-Hour Raid Made On Regions in Kyushu By 180 B-29 Bombers

About 180 B-29 bombers of the U.S. 21st Bomber Command based in the Marianas carried out a four-hour raid on Kyushu from 6 a.m. on Saturday. The main strength of the enemy formations attacked the southern part of Kyushu while the remainder raided the northern area. The enemy aimed to destroy Japanese air bases, but damage caused was extremely slight. The results of the counterattacking battle are now being investigated.

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Gandhi's Observations

Statesmen may quibble over details and technicalities, but it remains for a sage to go straight to the heart of a matter. Thus it is that Mahatma Gandhi has made one of the most penetrating observations which have been made so far concerning the forthcoming San Francisco Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi laid down certain general principles whose soundness no right-minded persons can deny. They are that: There can be no lasting world peace except on the basis of freedom and equality of all nations and races; peace, in order to be lasting, must be just, and in order to be just it must neither be punitive nor vindictive; the fruits of peace must be equally shared; and there should be no armed peace imposed on the disarmed.

By merely stating these principles, Gandhi has exposed how completely the proposed international organization to be discussed at the San Francisco Conference defeats the very aim of peace which it purports to advance. Far from providing for world peace, the proposed international organization deliberately violates every principle upon which a lasting peace must be based.

In the first place, as to the freedom and equality of all nations and races, Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that the granting of complete freedom to India from all foreign control is an indispensable preliminary. "The freedom of India," he said, "will demonstrate to all the exploited nations of the earth that freedom for them is very near and that in no case will they henceforward be exploited." But it is obvious that Britain has not the slightest intention of granting freedom to India, as the long history of India's vain fight for independence demonstrates. The countries that are associated with Britain in sponsoring the proposed international organization show no inclination of prevailing upon Britain to change her attitude toward India, for they themselves hold a similar attitude toward their own dependencies which they are bent upon controlling and exploiting. Certainly, under the guiding hand of such Powers, the San Francisco Conference will do nothing to secure the freedom of all peoples.

As to the equality of all nations, the proposed plan of world organization from the outset violates this principle. The San Francisco Conference itself is sponsored by a few Great Powers for the purpose of advancing their own interests, while the proposed international organization is to be controlled by the few Powers comprising the Security Council in which the Great Powers are to enjoy special rights and privileges in marked contrast to the lesser Powers who are to be relegated to a position of no influence in the powerless Assembly. Nothing could be more flagrant than the violation of the principle of the equality of all nations in the scheme to be taken up at the San Francisco Conference.

The self-evident dictum that peace, in order to be lasting, must be just, and in order to be just it must neither be punitive nor vindictive, is also most conspicuously being violated by the Powers sponsoring the San Francisco Conference. To be sure, strictly speaking from a technical point of view, the San Francisco Conference will not be directly concerned with the peace terms to be adopted at the end of the present war. Nevertheless, the San Francisco Conference cannot be divorced from the consideration of the conditions of peace, for it is the intention of the sponsors of the San Francisco Conference to utilize the machinery of the proposed international organization to enforce the peace terms which they will formulate elsewhere. And as to these peace terms, these Powers are insisting on the unconditional surrender of Japan and Germany, talking about the dismemberment or extermination of these two nations, and making plans for the most vindictive treatment.

In this regard, Gandhi holds that the fruits of peace must be equally shared, which means that Japan and Germany must not be humiliated but that they should be turned into friends. But the sponsors of the proposed international organization are not only planning upon the most outrageous treatment of Japan and Germany, but they are likewise limiting the membership of the proposed organization to only the countries that are actively engaged in the war against Japan and Germany and are envisioning the virtually permanent exclusion of Japan and Germany from the organization for an indefinite period even after the end of the war. Naturally under such circumstances there can be no peace, for Japan and Germany will resist such conditions forever.

Finally, as to Gandhi's statement that there should be no armed peace imposed on the disarmed, the Great Powers sponsoring the San Francisco Conference are definitely planning on the imposition of their will upon the rest of the world by an overwhelming military force through a system of sanctions to be invoked by the Security Council which they will control. By insisting on such an arrangement, the Great Powers admit that the peace which they are planning will not be a just peace nor a lasting peace, but an unjust and uneasy peace which can only be maintained by arbitrary force.

On every count, therefore, the premises of the San Francisco Conference violate the principles of a just and lasting peace which have been outlined by Mahatma Gandhi. It is significant that in contrast the principles advocated by Japan, as set forth in the Joint Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, fulfil every one of the conditions laid down by the Mahatma. Emancipation of the oppressed peoples of the world, complete abolition of racial discrimination, cooperation and mutual aid among all nations on the basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, free access of all nations without exception to the natural resources of the world, and the advancement of the indigenous cultures of all peoples and all nations—these are the eternally sound and just principles which alone can ensure lasting world peace and the progress of mankind.

A Year Ago Today

April 22, 1944

It has been officially announced that the Foreign Commissar of the French Committee of National Liberation, Rene Massigli, has instructed proper quarters to make representations in the name of the committee to the British Government against the restrictions placed on diplomatic communications by the Foreign Office which has also affected the representatives of the Committee in Great Britain, it was revealed.

• • •

A Jewish delegation representing 3,000 Jewish textile workers in London marched into Prime Minister Winston Churchill's office and requested the British Government to take certain steps to eliminate anti-Semitism feeling on British soil, it was disclosed.

• • •

Fighter and bomber plane units of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the Burma area stormed the enemy airfield south of Imphal at dawn smashing five enemy planes and four trucks on the ground. In the face of the furious enemy anti-aircraft barrage, the Japanese Wild Eagles launched a death-defying dive-bombing attack on the airfield, setting ablaze one large-sized enemy Douglas DC-3 plane with a direct hit besides damaging four small-sized aircraft and four trucks on the ground. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

• • •

Crack units of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces in two waves attacked the enemy airfield at Sian, Shansi Province, at 9 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. Defying enemy anti-aircraft gunfire the Japanese bomber units heavily blasted the enemy barracks, hangars and other military establishments, before returning to their base safely. Another Japanese Air Unit also surprise-raided the enemy airfield at Kanyang, in the same province, 25 kilometers northwest of Sian, on the same day and blasted the runway.

INTERFLOW OF CULTURES

By JAPONICUS

II

Though always deeply influenced by dominant civilizations, the Japanese culture never lost its original traits. It may be noted that even during the continuous process of Occidentalization during the Meiji era, a reaction set in as early as its 10th year, in the form of a movement for the "preservation of national characteristics." In those days, however, the necessity for absorbing the Western civilization was so imperative that vigorous endeavors for its importation were never relaxed despite such reaction. Japan's science as well as her political and legal institutions were steadily molded on Western models. Western attitudes of thought and methods of cognition were heartily accepted. Indeed, the admiration of Japan's leaders for Occidental models was so passionate that there soon developed in the academic and political worlds sectional rivalries and antagonisms as between French, English and German schools. They apparently lost sight of the obvious fact that the attitudes of thought and methods of cognition of the French, the British and the Germans each reflected the cultural individuality of the respective nations. This, however, was a temporary phenomenon due mainly to cultural hyperaesthesia of the Japanese nation, and with an increase in national self-confidence due to the rise of her international position, it soon disappeared. Her cultural development since the Russo-Japanese War may be regarded as largely autonomic. Just from this time onwards, however, socialistic and communistic currents of thought began to affect the nation, which, it seemed, had just entered on a stage of liberal nationalism. Japan thus presented for a time a curious spectacle of liberal nationalism, outmoded in the West, joining hands with socialism and communism, then in the vanguard of Western progressive thought to challenge the old forces in Japan, as if 18th and 20th century Europe simultaneously invaded the Island Empire. Such a confused influx of alien cultures looked like the inundation of a locality not properly guarded by embankment works. Excessive national sensibility to foreign influences may partially have been responsible for this state of affairs, but its deeper cause lay in the weakness of the modern state itself.

It was not long, however, before a world-wide reaction arose. Nationalism rather than internationalism, or universalism gained an ascendency. This was no less true of countries styled "democracies." Indeed, "imperialism" having been the historical bases of the so-called "democracies," it was natural that their pattern of nationalism was of a most perverse kind. Theirs was a pseudo-nationalism, devoid of morality in their political behavior toward other nations and peoples. The world consisting of intensely "nationalized" states—all "nationalized" though in diverse fashions—was divided into two camps according to their character, especially their moral character. The imperialist states masquerading as "democracies" endeavored to safeguard or to advance their position in world politics by putting every obstacle in the way of vigorous and progressive nations. This, in our view, was the basic cause of the current World War. As a measure of self-defense and to fulfil her mission to liberate the Asian peoples from the yoke of Anglo-American imperialists, Japan courageously threw down the gauntlet, determined to fight side by side with certain Western nations whose cause she regarded as just and ethical. This led to the War of Greater East Asia.

Culturally the Japanese nation had been well-prepared to meet this world trend to nationalism. Even in the Nara and Meiji eras of cultural internationalism, she preserved her native cultural genius, ready to face the ensuing era of nationalism. However furious the inflowing currents of alien culture into Japan's cultural river, her river-bed was not shaken thereby. This elasticity which always characterized the Japanese culture is also a conspicuous trait in each individual Japanese. The young generation, which during the Taisho era came under the influence of supra-national and international trends of thought and even lamented by the elders as having been denationalized, rapidly turned ardent nationalists in the Showa period. Upon the outbreak of the current war we find them true to the traditions of the Yamato race, ever ready to lay down their lives for the sake of their country. Thus, it is that cultural Japan today is, so to speak, exposing on the surface of the water the river-bed of her culture. "Genuinely Japanese" has become the dominant note in all fields of her culture, material and spiritual, ideologically as well as structurally. For such a transformation, however, no individual Japanese needed to be proselytized. He had only to make manifest the basic national character which is latent in every Japanese. It must be admitted that in the first stage of this nationalistic era some Japanese were lured, due to their cultural hyperaesthesia, to the theories of Italian fascism and German integral nationalism which had commenced to become dominant in European thought, apparently forgetting that they were based on the respective national traits and requirements—a tendency also to be observed, as mentioned above, in the early Meiji era. The national cultural genius, however, soon asserted itself and the intelligentsia commenced to stress the revival or rather a new appraisal of their native classics—a phenomenon also to be seen in the Meiji cultural history. As it often happens in such a situation, a blind chauvinism condemning even the strong points in Western culture affected some individual Japanese. During the classical renascence in the middle of the Tokugawas a still stronger chauvenistic tendency manifested itself, but an attitude of not overstepping the happy mean, a leading national trait, finally triumphed. The policy of cultural closed door,' which was noticeable among some Oriental nations in the past, is not, after all, in consonance with Japan's cultural genius. Thus contemporary Japan is fully utilizing her newly acquired capacity in order to carry on the most scientific of warfares while she is manifesting in the battlefields the spirit of self-sacrifice inherent in the Yamato race.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, April 21

DECISIVE BATTLE INSTRUCTIONS AND THE PEOPLE

MAINICHI—Decisive Battle Instructions have been issued by the War Minister to the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, and formally speaking, the people are not concerned. However, as regards the thought of those instructions and the spirit with which they are permeated, the people too, must make them their own. The full text comprises five articles. But we believe that in fact the whole may be reduced to the instructions granted to the Imperial Ancestor by the Sun Goddess at the time of His descent to this land, and also to the Imperial Instructions granted to the Army and Navy, as seen in the first article. If therefore, these Divine and Imperial instructions are being fulfilled devotedly, articles two and thereafter are to follow as a matter of course.

The leaders of the United States and Britain seem to have been criticizing the Japanese as the barbarians of the Pacific—the Japanese who can boast that their national polity structure is unparalleled in the world. Doubtlessly that is beyond the reach of their comprehension.

Though ignorant of the nature of our national polity, they hate the existence of Japan as well as the Japanese people because they only feel the strength of our national polity. But the enemy's criticism directed against us does not concern us at all. We should ignore them and give up ourselves for the defense of the Empire to the last.

Some people may think it strange that these Decisive Battle Instructions should have been issued at all. The high spirit which our officers and men have displayed ever since the outbreak of the China Affair, and particularly for the last three years and four months, truly has been uncomparable. Moreover, it may be questionable whether the instructions are really necessary for the Imperial Forces in view of the heroes who valiantly died in the Inner South Seas and of members of the Special Attack Corps fighting in the Philippines and the Okinawa Islands. But the morale cannot grow too high. With the decisive battle having reached its peak, it can be considered as absolutely imperative that leaders of the Imperial Forces should have promulgated the instructions indicating anew the factor as well as function of the fighting spirit.

The instructions are also opportune for the people in general. At this time, when the National Volunteer Corps is in course of reganization, the decisive war instructions are indeed a fire illuminating the course of our 100,000,000 people.

Remedy

Some girls use a pill to get rid of a headache but others use a headache to get rid of a pill.

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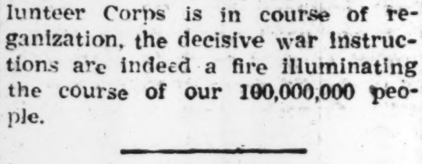

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U.S. PROPAGANDA

Name Calling Device Is Popularized

Research for this article by Alfred Romain in the XXth Century, was begun by the author in the U.S.A., where his work involved the observing and analyzing of American public opinion and its manipulation.

V

Of course, there are other ways, too, by which a person, group, or country can be attacked. One of them, that is both more direct and more primitive than the technique described above, is the "name-calling" device. By this means, the propagandist tries to identify the object of his campaign with a certain expression or name that, by dint of constant repetition, has acquired a special meaning or emotional coloring. Thus Germans are called "Nazis" after the word "Nazi" has been identified with villainous qualities. People who tried to prevent the war were called "appeasers" after this word had been given a highly derogatory and dishonorable meaning. Whoever dared to oppose interventionist war-mongering or even to speak in favor of peaceful relations with Germany was called a "Fifth Columnist" and thus automatically classed as unreliable, unpatriotic, a spy or at least an Axis agent, no matter how patriotic and how sincere his motives and personality.

Casual Remarks and Wisecracks

A favorite technique is that of implication and shifting of emphasis by the "casual remark" device. Employing this subtle method, the American propagandist casually mentions his point preferably in a qualifying clause, in such a way as to create the impression that it has already long been accepted and is considered a matter of course. American interventionist propaganda made constant use of this method from 1939 until 1941, causually mentioning as a foregone conclusion that the United States would enter the war. In August 1941, for instance, Americans were asked in a widely read advertisement: "What will total war for the USA mean to you?" and "What must we do to win this war?" The answer to these questions was that the reader should subscribe to Fortune; but for every new subscriber to the magazine many others were influenced by the implication—casually stated as a foregone conclusion—that war was inevitable. By this technique, the cause and morale of the isolationist camp were greatly affected, and the confused but peace-loving American masses were discouraged and prevented from joining them actively.

Everyone likes to laugh and enjoy a wisecrack. Hence the "laughter" device, the propagandistic play upon this instinctive urge, rates as one of the most successful propaganda methods in America, where cartoons—pictorial wisecracks—have an unprecedented circulation and influence, and where journalists and politicians base much of their success on their ability to amuse and entertain people while influencing them in their favor.

A typical example of this method is the regular column "Of All Things" in the well-known magazine The New Yorker, which consists of political wisecracks in tune with the policy of the magazine which, previous to America's entry into the war, was violently anti-isolationist. The American propagandist has long realized that his point, carried by a joke or a wisecrack, is far more effective than if stated in serious and prosaic terms. The public is always grateful for a chance to laugh and gladly accepts or readily forgives the propagandistic tendency a wisecrack.

Sequence Contrast

Part of the technique of entertainment, so typical of American propaganda, is the "sequence contrast" device. By this we mean the technique of composing and arranging articles and picture series in such a way as to create contrast and surprise and thereby catch the reader unawares. If outright propaganda is surrounded by purely entertaining or educational matter, the reader is much less prepared to watch out for propaganda than he would be if one propaganda story followed upon another. In this way, a strong and even comparatively transparent propaganda can still be got away with, the "sequence contrast" device acting a protection against the public's suspicion.

Let us take as an example a typical American propaganda story about conditions in "Nazi" Germany, preceded by an article on birth control and followed by a juicy "inside" story from Hollywood; this would be typical of the American "sequence contrast" method. In addition to its value as a propaganda disguise, this technique prevents the public from getting tired of the propaganda presented. Many of the most influential magazines in America such as Life, Time, Look, Reader's Digest, as well as radio stations and newsreels, follow this device.

The "human interest" devices make use of the fact that human beings, consciously or subconsciously, like to hear and read about other human beings: how they make life livable and how they make a living; how they struggle through the less enjoyable aspects of life such as marital troubles, illness, and strokes of bad luck. The term includes all kinds of gossip as well as titbits on health, beauty, clothing, home, food, occupation, hobbies, and sports.

Human Interest

With "human interest" we can identify methods that simplify propaganda issues by personalizing them while at the same time mobilizing the emotions. "Human interest" works in the subconscious sphere, where rational and emotional thinking are mixed and where sympathies and antipathies are created that ultimately turn into opinions and convictions. "Human interest" also makes use of the fact that people generalize without being aware of it; having reached a certain attitude toward one person, let us say a political candidate or a statesman, they tend to adopt the same attitude toward the group, community, or nation represented by that person.

There are various devices of the "human interest" group of which we shall mention only a few outstanding ones. In order to acquaint the public with the human side of persons in the public eye, the "close-up" device is employed which, imitating the well-known motion-picture technique, brings the camera up close to the personal life and into the home of the personality in question. The propaganda which made a popular leader out of Franklin Delano Roosevelt used the "close-up" device on a gigantic scale, focusing the light of publicity on all aspects and details of his private life. This method is part of the usual build-up of ambitious politicians and publicity-hungry people in other walks of life, including even the United States armed forces.

Of equal importance is the "parental love" device. "Mother and child" is the familiar theme of innumerable atrocity stories and effective American war posters. It has been instrumental in whipping up emotions in the "aid Britain" campaign as well as in hate-propaganda against the Axis. The "romance" device exploits sex appeal and romantic sentiment. The application of this device shows how closely human-interest technique is related to fiction writing, where it probably has its origin.

Americans sell their propaganda both literally and figuratively speaking, with the result that most of it is presented in commercial form. The "commercial appearance" device has several psychological advantages. First of all, people have more respect for something they have to pay for. Moreover, something that looks "commercial" is generally not suspected too much of having a political propagandistic nature—"it doesn't look like propaganda." And finally, if such propaganda media as newspapers, magazines, and radio stations are pure business enterprises, the public feels that their purpose is profits and not politics.

Within the framework of a liberalistic state and society, the controlling influence of a small group of powerful capitalists can only be maintained over a long period of time if the masses of the people are kept unaware of this fact. Hence American propaganda, its structure and methods, are part of the American social and economic system, and the American public-opinion experts must take such pains to disguise their propaganda. The American public is lulled and drugged, entertained and distracted, flattered and coaxed by propaganda to prevent it from realizing what is going on, who is pulling the strings, and for what ulterior motives this is being done.

(End)

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NOTICE OF MARRIAGE

Mr. Per Gunnar Vilhelm Aurell, a Swedish subject, born in the City of Gothenburg, Sweden, on the 3rd of May 1913, and at present residing in Tokyo, Japan, intends to enter into matrimony in Japan with **Miss Malla Siwertz**, a Swedish subject, born on the 20th of August 1915 in the City of Stockholm, Sweden, and at present residing in Tokyo, Japan.

Any impediments to this marriage must be notified to the undersigned authority not later than May 7th, 1945.

Royal Swedish Legation in Tokyo, April 20th, 1945.

ENEMY'S BLIND BOMBING DENOUNCED BY ENOMOTO

Navy Ministry Secretary Says Yanks Disregarding Humanity, International Law

Since March 10 enemy aircraft have blind-bombed Tokyo, Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka. On the morning of April 14 enemy planes indiscriminately bombed the residential areas besides going so far as to drop bombs on the Meiji Shrine precincts. In this connection, Juji Enomoto, Navy Ministry Secretary and an authority on International Law gives the following account of how the enemy is disregarding all the rules of humanity and International Law in the launching of indiscriminate bombing attacks:

"From times gone by, the Americans have adhered to a war policy which says that 'war objectives must be realized through the use of the minimum loss of men and materials and the complete surrender of the enemy. With such a policy it is easy for them to slip into the habit of disregarding all the finer traits of humanity and rules of war in order to win. In case of total war it is naturally easy to attempt to crush all establishments concerned with a nation's war power. Humanity does not allow of the killing and wounding of non-belligerents and the indiscriminate bombing of unfortified cities. International Law clearly puts forth the rules of war as applied to this case.

"In the case of air attacks, however, there are no set laws or treaties. If people take this as meaning that all objectives and any form of attack are all right in air war, they would be disregarding the basis of International Law. Nor does humanity condone the indiscriminate bombing of cities.

"Next let us compare the operations of the Americans and Japanese in the War of Greater East Asia. There is no instance of our forces having attacked a non-military objective. For example, when the late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto received a report from his men that they had bombed 'what appeared to be troop barracks,' he replied angrily, "'What appeared to be' is not sufficient. You must make certain first."

"The United States, although she issued an order against blind-bombing with the outbreak of the war, bombed the Ise Grand Shrines and the Meiji Shrine. Since their bombs could not possibly have missed other objectives and they aimed at these shrines, they have broken all the rules of humanity and should be a source of great shame to them. Furthermore they have attacked hospital ships. Since they went so far as to machine-gun the ships, they could not have failed to note that their objectives were hospital ships.

"Despite the ruling against the bombing of cities they have indulged in attacks against cities repeatedly. In the case of their raid on April 14, they attacked the residential areas only. On studying the way in which they bombed, we see that they dropped their bombs in a checker-board pattern, in such a way of preventing people from finding any means of escape from the fires that broke out. Those who died as a result of these tactics were the aged and children who have nothing to do with the war.

"Recently they have taken to coming singly and dropping bombs haphazardly on non-military objectives just for the fun of it.

"At the beginning of the China Affair, the United States issued a warning to Japan, signed by the late President Roosevelt. The note said, 'The United States demands an understanding that no areas in which people reside who have nothing to do with the hostilities should be bombed.' Following the outbreak of the European War, the United States issued a message to all the combatant nations, saying, 'Promise that you will not kill or injure boys, girls, infants or ordinary civilians.' The people who made these demands are themselves engaging in indiscriminate bombing attacks. They cannot offer any excuse for their behavior. We shall resist and march toward the destruction of our enemies."

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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COOK-AMAH or as house or baby amah. Long experience in foreign family. Apply Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking girl with perfect knowledge of Japanese.
Apply Box 28, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126, Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

BABY'S BED, (rattan), in perfect shape, for immediate sale. Apply Box 42, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CARPETS, (one for 2 mats and the other for 4 mats room), oil stove for cooking, guitar, five tennis rackets, and hibachi. Apply Box 40, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COFFEE, Java first quality, limited quantities, offered in exchange for clothing, drinks, kitchen utensils or other useful articles. For particulars please phone Akasaka (48) 5004 or apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH BOOKS: grammar, etymological vocabulary, reference books and text books, for young Japanese students of English. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MINK furs, first class dark brown skins to make ladies' coats.
Apply Box 29, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TENNIS shoes, canvas, with crepe rubber soles, size: 10½ mon, used but in good condition to highest bidder.
Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR, Columbia and Polydor gramophone records, classical music, orchestra and vocal. Also desk and chair which can be used either at home or office.
Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VICTOR electric gramophone, four tubes, in perfect condition, for immediate sale.
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ELECTRIC refrigerator, must be in perfect condition, wanted immediately. Please state price and other details.
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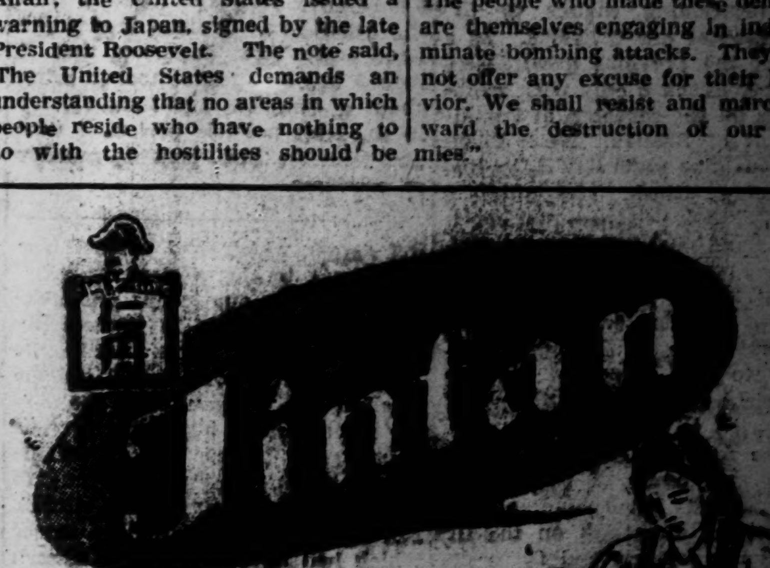

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